AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Diamonn Cur DOWERY THEATHE, Bowery-Pavarus-Robert Ex-WIBLO S. Broadway-BELDA-RED SNOWE AND WHITE

WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham et .- Eva, THE INISH WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-Don CHARAR DE BAZAN A PRETTY PIECE OF BUMBERS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-RANE'S CRRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S KINSTERL BALL, 666 Breadway, ETHIOPIAN BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 509 Breadway-Buck

WHOLE WORLD, 577 and 579 Broadway - Afternoon and

New York, Saturday, June 10, 1854.

The New York HanalD has now the largest of any daily journal in Europe or America. The Daily HERALD stroulates nearly sixty D sheets per day.

The Weekly editions published on Saturday and Sun day -- reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand shoets

The aggregate issue of the HERALD establishment i about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or ove senty millions of sheets per annum.

Malls for Europe. ORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mall steamship Baltic, Captain Com took will leave this port this day, at 12 o'clock, for law The European mails will close in this city at helf-nast

ton o'cleck in the foreneon.

The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock in

forming. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Havard will be received at the following places in Enrope :-

LAMES COL., John Hunter, No. 2 Paradles street.

LOSDON., Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhib.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

Pans., Lavingston, Wells & Co., 8 Bace de la Bouna.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our despatch from the national capital farnishe some interesting and reliable intelligence as to the acttlement of the Black Warrior affair, the progres of opinion in Spain relative to the sale of Cuba to the United States, and the " peace commission" project of the Cabinet, to which we have alluded at length in an editorial article.

APPAIRS IN MEXICO. We publish elsewhere some translations from the Beletin Oficial del Ejercito Restaura lor de la Liber tad, the organ of Alvarez, published in Acapula One fact that gives an gir of truth to these state ments is that the particulars of the skirmishes who the revolutionary party were victorious are minute ly given. Santa Anna, on the other hand, has never deigned to do more than deciare that he was the conquerer, and this with a very suspicious fiourish of trumpets. There can be but little doubt, however, that the retreat of the Dictator to his capital was ignominious and cowardly, and that before h reached his destinution he suffered many severe defeats and losses, both in men and munitions of war-Had Alvarez been provided with money and pr visious, and able to follow his enemy, the career of his Serene Highness would by this time have been

closed forever. In addition to matters already referred to, may be found letters from London, Paris, Hong Kong, Mu nich, Havana, and West Point: Movements of the Revolutionary Party in Europe; Later News from Australia ; Court Reports ; Victoria's Brih-da Drawingroom; Theatrical notices; Kentucky and Maryland races: the case of Van Aernam, the forger; commercial and financial news; givertisements, &c., &c.

We perceive that the press and City Council of Charleston are engaged in discussing the propriety of establishing stringent quarantine regulations for that port. The mercantile interest opposes the adoption of such a measure, and only recently a bili before the Council, providing a restrictive law, was defeated; but afterwards it was taken up and recommitted, and is, therefore, still an open question. It is well known that the annual calamities to which Southern cities have for years been subject are traceable in almost every instance to the absence of efficient quarantine regulations, and it becomes therefore, a question of national importance that efficient laws should be enacted and enforced to guard against such inflictions in future. As for the interests of trade, the security of the people from infectious diseases should be paramount to every

consideration of that nature. A CURIOUS CONVENTION. The National Industrial Convention, which has been in session for the past three days at Trenton. was swamped yesterday in a flood of land reform anti-slavery, auti-Nebraska, pro-emigrant aid so ciety, and other resolutions. To such a combinaof circumstances the convention, after a short but desperate struggie, succumbed, and adjustmed General Jone- immediately called another meeting, in the hope of reconciling matters, but with little prospect of success. This body, which has of late become a sort of itinerant debating society, pro fess so much and accomplish so lattle, that it is next to impossible to learn what it is really driving at, and indeed we do not think our readers would de rive either profit or satisfaction in any attempt to investigate its designs and doings.

THE EROOSLYN MURDER TRIALS. We publish elsewhere the conclusion of the preceedings in the trial at Brooklyn of James Antona charged with the murder of John Ferdinan il. In this case the jury yesterday returned a verdict of acquittal. As the accused was about leaving the court room he was arrested by officers from the city on a charge similar to that he had but a few moments previously been acquitted of.

The trial of Michael Farle, and his wife, for the murder of Johannah Darby, by poison, was com-menced in the Court of Oyer and Terminor yesterday. A report of the evidence is given elsewhere. MISCELL ANLOUS.

The New Hampshire Legislature has postomes the election of United States Senator till Friday

In the House of Representatives yesteriny the death of John F. Snodyrass, a member of the Vi glais delegation, was announced by one of his colegues, who offered the customary resolution which were adopted. After listening to eulogic upon the character of the deceased the House ad

The recent proclam Gon of the President against fillbusters has created a firstering among the pariots at the South, and the promoters of the affected movement on Caba are moving with great cutting Throughout Texas, but especially in the towns be Rio Grande, the Order of the " Lone Star of the West"-a secret and very my sterious fraternity-lin recently received a large accession of members Il serganization openly avows its object to be the

pudiates he adopt on of any other than perfectly legitimate mes a for carrying out its designs.

Later accounts from Texas represent the ravages committed by the Indians during their late forays

to have exceeded anything heretofore experienced. Great damage had resulted to the crops on the Brazos by the overflowing of the banks of that river.

Canal Board has advertised for proposals for doing the work of the canals, the bids to be made between the 6th and 18th of July next.

APPAIRS IN THE CITY. The Board of Aldermen held the fifth meeting of the June session last evening, and had a long series of resolutions and amendments thereto on the appro priation for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The sum of \$3,500 was ultimately agreed upon, instead of \$6,000 propose 1 by the Councilmen. A new and valuable marble, the American verd antique marble, from quarries in Vermont, was proposed as an appropriate, substantial and ornamental material to be used in the construction of the new City Hall, and was favorably received. It was referred to a special committee. It is time that the building for our law courts should be commenced, and the seoner the various contracts for the supply of the necess ry materials are entered into the better. Let us have a good fire-proof building, one that will be an ornament to our city; and if this new American marble will conduce to its appearance let us have it; but at all events, gentlemen of the Common Council, begin the work and give the law courts of our city a "local habitation," which they have not had since the burning of the building in the Park.

The Councilmen were in session last evening. number of reports relating to sewers were adopted, as also the repert recommending the pavement of the Bowery, between Bayard and Division streets with granite blocks. A petition was presented and appropriately referred, asking for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to complete the fund for the purchase of 'Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian

antiquities.

Flour was dull yesterday, while prices remained about the same. Some small lots Canada extra were taken out of bond, for home use, a \$9.62, while it sold in bond at \$8. The duty on it is 20 per cent ad valorem. Sales of cotton were made at irregular quotations, and in some cases it was said at from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent decline on Monday's prices.

The European advices brought by the Niagara caused a further decline in cotton in the Southern markets. The decrease in the receipts of this staple at all the Southern ports, is now 427,100 bales. The New Orleans money market is represented as ex tremely tight, and all kinds of produce dull of sale at low prices. Ohio flour is quoted at \$6 25 per bar-rel, and corn at 55 cents per bushel. The first named sold in this market yesterday at \$9 125 to 89 625. and corn ruled at from 74 to 82 cents per bushel.

The splendid new clipper ship Champion of the Seas hae a full cargo for Liverpool, and expects to sail to day. She is 2,487 tons burthen, and has been sold to an English house, who intend on her arriva out to put her in the Australian trade. Captain McKay, brother of her builder, is in town, but wi not go out in her. It is said the enterprising con structor of this noble ship has no less than seven clippers under contract for foreign houses.

The Renewed Anti-Slavery Agitation-Vorth egn and Southern Ultras-Necessity of a

We publish this morning, two communica tion, and an editorial endorsing them, from the Richmond Enquirer, in which sundry revolutionary measures of retaliation against the reasonable proceedings of the Northern agti slavery agitators, are suggested to the Southern people, as proper expedients at this crisis, in catromis, for their self-protection. Per contra. we also lay before our readers an editorial from the Albony Evening Journal, endorsing the new platform of the Massachusetts free soiler and abolitionists, modestly styling themselves the "Free Democracy." A few of the leading propositions of these Northern and Southern reolutionary ultras, side by side, will show at glance the deplorable discords which have been raised between the two sections of the Union mainly through the disorganizing and demoralizing acts, schemes and policy of the present

administration:-NEW AND SLAVERY PLATFORM.

[As adopted by the Albany Journal, Seward's central organ.]

1. Repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the resteration of

SNW SOUTHERN PLATFORM.
[Becommonded by the Richmond Enquirer, load ing democratic organ of Virginia.]
1. Northern men, unless perfectly sound on the ne gro question, must be dis missed from Southurn em S. S. S. Very must be p...

3. She very must be p...
bited in old the Territories.

4. All new States must be free rists.

5. Cuba must come in other places where such factive since scenes as that of Burns may occur, must be law of States.

must be repeated.
7. The independence of the black empire of highl must be recognized by our government. be enforced.

A The confiscation of a Northera vessel for the withholding or rescue of every furties take unkerfully withhold or rescued in the Northern States, must be adopted as the law of relatiation.

Now, doubtless, there are shrewd, experienced and calculating patriotic men in this community, who will read the revolutionary propositions of these two extreme parties, as but the ravings of impotent abolition fanaties on the one band, and of a small faction of noisy but harmless secessionists on the other. B. t from a calm and dispassionate review of all the party and sectional aspects of the day, we cannot safely recognise any other conclusion than this-that a revolutionary crisis is upon us. hinging upon the single, paramount and immeasurable question of the dissolution or the preservation of this Union. The single issue involved in all the empittered animositles which he disorganizing ultras of the North and the South are calling again into active mischief, is the disruption or maintenance of the Union.

The anti-slavery platform will most likely ally to it support, from the disorganized condition of both the old pulitical parties in the North, not only the various anti-slavery facons to a junction with the free soil party proper, but the mass of the late Northern while arty, and considerable relafore-meats from the Buffalo free soil wing of the nemocrati sarty. This will be a powerful party, and an verwhelming one, if the peculiar arti-slavery riends of Seward, Hale, Chase, Benton, Van uren, Giddings, Gerrit Smith and Fred louglass, respectively, can only be readily rought to harmonize upon a common tick at for 856, and a common platform of principle nd measures. There are, however, many points difference between them, upon principles, abtractions and abominations of various kinds, and many jealousies, rivalries and fanatical disagreesents concerning their respective favorites. o that when they are called together in cheral convention, they may fail to agree, and my split off into several independent little actions, each resolved to stick to its own chamion, and to pursue its own policy. But it is of the part of prudence to count upon the restration of the anti-slavery cliques and socties from their icalousies and dissensions mone themselves. Cassins M. Clay has taid lown a plan of operations upon which they might, and probably will, unite in reference to our part Presidential election. It is to dron all differences among men, all jealousies and

political or social reforms, and to merge all en opposed to the extension of slavery ogeneous organization upon a f.w broad entary issues upon which they are all agreed. Such a fusion being formed throughout all the North, the party are thin to rally apon Seward, Benton, Chase, Hale, Van Buren any other suitable candidate, disregardful of his geographical locality or former partisan associations, so that they are assured he may be trusted as the tried and approved enemy of Southern slavery.

Nor can it appear to any reflecting mind that the violent and lawless measures of Southern retaliation recommended by the Richmond Enquirer will weaken the existing anti-slavery excitement in the North, or defeat the great end proposed, of a combined Northern crusade, in solid phalanx, against Southern slavery. Southern violence will only add fuel to the flames, and exasperate the hostile prejudices between the two sections to the fatal point of the supremacy of mob law in both sections, or the abrupt secession of the Southern States from the Union. We have no party organization in the North capable of successfully resisting the projected anti-slavery Holy Alliance. The mass of the Northern whig party will join it; and there can be no reliance placed upon the Northern democratic party, till purified of the free soil materials which have been fastened upon it by the administration. The democratic administration party in the South is n the same equivocal position-it has given in its adhesion to the official ascendancy of Northern free soilers upon the corrupt basis of the public plunder; and the Richmond Enquirer and the Charleston Mercury, in this connection, have been like the traveller in the satyr's cave—they have been blowing hot and cold with the same breath. Luxuriating in the poils, they have been the defenders of the free soil spoils coalition at Washington, yet none so sensitive and vigilant against the abolition firebrands of the North.

There are yet materials sufficient among the remains of the democratic party of 1852, of which, in conjunction with the national Union whigs of the South, the nucleus of a great national Union party may be formed, all powerful in the South against the excesses of seces sionism, and competent in the North to arrest and silence the Northern anti-slavery agitators, in the utter defeat of their principles, their candidates, and their schemes of discord and disunion. Let the national Union men of the South, without distinction as to whigs or democrais, proceed, then, as speedily as possible, to the organization of a national Poion party opon the principles of the Nebraska bill, the constitution, and the progressive American ideas of the age. Let them do this, leaving the administration out of the question, but looking to the contest of 1856, with the single purpose of maintaining the Union, and of restoring the ancient harmony between the two sectious against all traitors or disorganizers, North or South, and the country will be safe. But without come such great national Union organization, competent to secure the total rout of the anti-slavery coalition between this time and the Presidential election, the elements of sec tional betred and strife will be increased on both sides-things will ge on from bad to worse, until all bope of reconciliation between

he two sections is abandoned. What we want now, is a great national con stitutional Union party. The impending antlavery coalition will yet bring it about; bu the sooner seme movement is made to effect fusion of the Union sentiment of the country be better. Is there not a sufficient number o patriotic men in Congress, disconnected from the spoils. " to put the ball in motion" by the call of a national convention? Let us hear

The Cuban Commission.

The reference made elsewhere to the Cuban uestion will acquaint our readers with the position it now occupies, and the progress our negotiations with Spain. We learnt yeste. day that, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Spanish government, full satisfaction for the Black Warrior outrage had been either promised or made already, and that this gratifying termination to this troublesome matter was due to the inteference of the British government, whose anxiety lest we should have any cause of quarrel with Spain seems to have roused her ambassador to unu uni vigilance. We are now informed that the settlement of this question will in no wise militate against or interfere with the appointment of the commission to Madrid. It is un ierstood, that the office will still be offered to Messrs. Cobb and Dallas; and as there seems to be no probability of these gentlemen declining the post, we may. venture to suppose that before many days elapse, they will take their departure for the cene of Mr. Soule's tramphs. Of course no one will be at a loss to designat: their duties. With a list of grievances like ours to redress, one would suppose the commissioners will have no sinecure. What with seizures of our ve-sels. outrages on our flag, insults offered to our citizens, and cases of maltreatment of American sailers, Messrs. Cobb and Dallas will have their hands full if they intend to assert our rights in anything like American style.

At the same time, we must candidly confess that we regard the prosecution of these claims as a very subordinate branch of the tack imposed on the commissioners. We dwire, of ourse, that the Crescent City, Falcon, and other outrages be atoued for, because we conider the vindication of our rights at and proper on principle as a matter of policy. But it manifestly of very little consequence to day bether or no the owners of these vessels recive so many dollars from the Spanish governnent in compensation for the injuries they have affered. The compensation would be a matter of graver moment if it offered us any security against the repetition of similar outrages in uture. But it cannot do this; on the contrary the chances are that, when the European war ads, and British pressure is removed, the Spanish authorities will return with absolute oy to the vexatious and troublesome policy they have heretofore pursued. Containing. therefore, no pledge for the future, and hardly under the circumstances, amounting to a recognition of a principle of past or present applicarion, the admission and payment of our claims cannot be viewed as an event of such importance as to do credit to any commissioners who were sent to Spain for the purpose. The \$50,000 the commission is to cost us might be employ d more usefully : and if Mosers, Dalla and Cobb go to Madrid and accomplish nothing more than a settlement of these commercial equabbles, the country will be decidedly of opinion that they had better have staid at rivalrie among factions, all miner que tions of

kind. Between the United States and Spain there is now pending one of the most important political problems ever laid before That problem is the future doemen. minion of Cuba. On the one side, we require it, deeming, from political, commercial, and economical reasons, that its acquisition has become a political necessity for us. On the other. Spain retains it, at some considerable cost of men, money and peace of mind, because her pride forbids her to relinquish the last gem in her American diadem. Matters have for some time been hastening the solution of this problem. Every outrage committed by the Cubens on our flag has been a spur to our exertions for the acquisition of the island. Lawless expeditions on the one side and sanguinary and equally lawless retribution on the other have embittered the feeling of hostility existing between the Spaniards and ourselves. Rumorsso well founded as to command universal reliance-of British interference on the side of Spain have given heart to the Spaniards and roused our pride and jealousy. All these various elements have been seething for some time. A short while ago, matters reached such a point that if Mr. Soulé had demanded his passports and returned home calling upon the administration to declare war, the coun try would have sustained him, and would have exercised considerable pressure on the weak Cabinet by which we governed. Mr. Soulé had not the nerve to do anything of the kind; the administration were suffered to repose in congenial inactivity; and before a month elapsed, the state of matters was entirely changed. England has new taken the field, not on the side of Spain but as the advocate of our pretensions, The people of Madrid themselves are beginning to discuss the question of selling Cuba to the United States. These changes give an entirely new aspect to the problem, and indicate that the real object of the commission to Madrid ought to be to ascertain whether the acquisition of Cuba can be made at once.

There are a great many reasons why it should The condition of the Spanish finances is such that no ministry can take office with any prospect of maintaining itself, until some new resources are discovered. We could afford to supply these new resources in exchange for Cuba. Spanish pride stands in the way of course: but if Spanish pride gave way British counsels so readily in the Black Warrior case, why surely it may be brought to do the same before cool logic from this side of the water. It is very certain that so long as Cuba belongs to Spain, it will cost her a small fortune every year to pay damages for the outrages committed by her officials there, and to seep up the defensive force required on the sland: expenses which Spain certainly can very ill afford. Nor is it quite fair that we should be put to the anxiety and expense the rumors of Cuban filibusterism have recently cost us, if the cause for these movements could be removed without injury to Spain. We are always ready to enforce our laws; but, if it can be managed, we would rather spare our citizens any unnecessary temptation to break them. This temptation we can only remove in this case by acquiring Cuba: and we believe the public sentiment is now as strongly in favor of the purchase of the island as it was in favor of the purchase of Louisiana. Some fears of Engish opposition are entertained. We have none Beitish interests-as indeed those of every ac tive commercial and manufacturing district in Europe and America-will be decidedly bene titted by the transformation of a badly-go tariff-ridden, profitless island into a rich, properous, and powerful State. England should he the first to plead our cause at the Spanish bar. Her manufacturers will make enough by the annexation of Cuba to enable them to buy up all the bonds we should issue for the purpose. If Messrs. Cobb and Dallas bear these points in mind and make it their business to advance this negotiation, their journey will not be regretted by the people. As to a war, with such an imbecile administration as ours, that is

impossible. South Wales Mines .- The Sydney Hera'd states that, compared with 1851 and 1852, the three chief exports of 1853 of New South Wales

stand thus:-
 Fedr.
 Gz.
 Dief.
 Gr.

 1851
 144,120
 17
 16

 1852
 818,751
 18
 17

 1863
 448,052
 19
 10
 2,660,945 15, 40.
TAILOW.
Coets.
66, 460
118, 182
71, 624

The exports of gold, also, from the colony of Victoria were considerably less in the year 1853 than in 1852. Meantime, the accounts from the California mines and the receipts are very flattering. We cannot ascertain, however, short of the close of the present mining season. the extent of its returns as compared with the last season; but thus far, notwithstanding the late heavy arrivals of California gold, the aggregate receipts at this port are still behind these of the corresponding period of last year, The passengers arriving here from California also, are nearly, if not fully, equal to the passengers leaving in the California steamers. This would seem to indicate that the population of California has reached its maximum for the present, and that the mines are so far occupied is to edmit of no further accessions to the gold diggers. The facts concerning the mines of New South Wal-s should admonish the practical people of California of the expediency of developing, without further delay, the agricul tural and manufacturing resources of their beautiful country. Even the California mines cannot be expected to last forever.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS-THE SECRET OUT AT LAST .- The Freeman's Journal, in speaking of the anti-Catholic spirit of the Know Nothings. and the late religious disturbances in this city and Brooklyn, says:-

and Brocklyn, says:—
It is not a sentiment of native Americanism that is at the bottom of these disturbances. Their promoters at mostly Englishmen and Irish Protestants. This is an accetained fact. We have, moreover, good grounts for our assertion that these foreign servants of inglant are in the pay of the British government. Who pays the far of the rowdien that pass, afterwar chance of a rice, from Philadelphia There is evidence in existence, that in 1814. Fullish eligible. There is evidence in existence, that in 1814 in their passage to and fro, and for their services.

This solves the mystery, and accounts for the necessity devolving upon the Beltish gav erament, in the very outset of this Russo-Turk ish war, of imposing such a tax upon beer as almost to amount to a prohibition against that Anglo-Saxon beverage. Irish whiskey will point that they had better have staid at When we consider the large supplies of gold which England has been receiving from Australia for several years past, we can only active the country will be decidedly of next have to suffer. But now we know why. It on Najles. The fright Constitution salled from Madeira May then we consider the large supplies of gold which England has been receiving from Australia for several years past, we can only active the fright Constitution salled from Madeira May then we consider the large supplies of gold which England has been receiving from Australia for several years past, we can only active to suffer. But now we know why.

The they had better have staid at which England has been receiving from Australia for several years past, we can only active to suffer. But now we know why.

The they had better have staid at which England has been receiving from Australia for several years past, we can only active to suffer. next have to suffer. But now we know why

count for this beer tax by assuming that the Australian supplies have been appropriated to other purposes than the Russian war hills. And at length, just in the nick of time, we are informed of the exact uses to which these Australian gold mines have been devoted. The Know Nothings, it appears, have got the money. No wonder that, together with the whigs, with their pockets lined with British gold, they have been enabled to carry the municipal elections in New York, Washington Philadelphia, and many other places. If John Bull has really, in this way, subsidized a majority of the American people in these cities, then are our republican institutions in danger, sure enough. We call upon Secretary Marcy to put on his old Continental breeches and inquire into the matter.

The Progress of Events in Europe. We publish to-day a large mass of correspondent dence from various parts of Europe, from which an accurate idea may be formed of the impressions prevailing abroad regarding the complicated and perplexing aspect of the great political questions which are now engrossing the attention of the world. It will be seen that the text of the Austro-Prussian treaty, which has at length been made public, so far from removing the doubts that prevailed with regard to the sincerity of the disposition said to be manifested by the Austrian government, to make common cause with the coalition, has only served to increase the anxiety that previously existed with regard to the course likely to be pursued by that power. We took occasion a short time since, on the authority of well authenticated information that had reached us, to point out the probability of Russian influence being exerted to sow dissensions amongst the members of the Germanic Confederation and to control the action of the two leading German Powers, by the apprehensions and jealousy known to prevail amongst the second rate Powers The close family ties existing between the Courts of Bayaria and Greece, and the manner in which the latter government has been compromised by the sympathies of its own subjects, were in themselves sufficient to suggest the probability that the deliberations of the Diet on the vital issues that are about to be presented to its consideration, would be disturbed by the antagenism of conflicting interests.

These speculations are confirmed by the announcement which will be found in the letter of one of our correspondents, that Russian diplomatists are busily intriguing at the smaller German courts, and that next month a convention is to be held at Bamberg, under the Presidency of Bavaria, in favor of adhesion to the principle of absolute neutrality in the Eastern war. The King of Prussia, as was to be expected, secretly supports this party, and Saxony is also said to favor it. If these statements are correct—and the probabilities seem in favor of them-Austria will find herself chained down to a state of forced inaction. Notwithstanding all that has been said of her alleged inclinations to side with the Westera Powers, we are of opinion that this position will be more congenial to the real sympathies of her government than one of active hostility towards Russia. So far it has consulted the popular feeling of the country, from an apprebension of the dangers to which it would be exposed by provoking a revolutionary outbreak: but backed by the excuse that the interests of Germany demand harmonious action with the other members of the Dict, it may succeed in avoiding the alternative to which the Western Powers have been driving it. Should the Austrian cabinet, however, be really in earnest in the views which it is said to take of the conduct of Russia, and in its determination to enforce them, we may look for a proximate dissolution of the Confederation, and the breaking out of hostilities in the heart of Germany itself. In such an event the present generation will in all probability witness a more complete revolution in the dynastic arrangements and territorial distribution of the European continent than took place under that king-leveller and king-maker, the first Napo-

In the meanwhile the Euror ists whose inaction and apparent supineness have given rise to so many speculations, are at length beginning to show signs of life. An effort is about being made by them to get up an agitation in England against the projected Austrian alliance, on the ground that it would be fatal to the reconstruction of the extinct nationality of Poland. In another column will be found a copy of the resolutions prepared by the committee appointed to conduct the procecdings of the great radical meeting which was to be held at Sheffield on the 21st ult., and which fully explain the objects of this movement. Kossuth and other leading memhers of the Central Revolutionary Committee were to be present at it: and as this meeting is the first of a series of similar demonstrations that are to take place in different parts of Eagland, we may fairly assume that it originates with that body. They will find, however, that the object which they propose to themselves will meet with but little sympathy with the great masses of the English people. They are too material in their views to sacrifice present advantages to themselves for speculative ben fits to others. However readily they may be disposed to respond to the annual appeal made to their pockets in favor of a few starving refugees who would otherwise become chargeable to the parish, they are not philanthropic enough to balance the pro-pective regeneration f poor down trodden Poland against the ac tive support and co-operation of one of its spo liator- and oppressors.

Some uneasiness prevails in Paris respecting another coup d'état said to be meditated by the French Emperor n order to get rid of the la-t semblance of constitutional restraint which the Corps Legislatif imposes on him. Judging from the well tried servility and obsequiousness of that body, such a project would appear to be as senseless as fighting with a shadow. We should as soon expect to hear of his contemplating a coup d'état against the lackeys and shoe-blacks of his household.

NEWS TROM TARITY -The Measurer de Takiti of the 2d of April says that on the night of the 28th of March, part of the crew and passengers of the American ship Auckland revolted against the captain. Fearing they would set fire to the ship, as they threatened to do captain came ashere for assistance. Several police offi-cers were imme lately despatched; after some struggle they arrested the leaders appaged in plundering the car go, and breaking open the liquor boxes. Several sallors jumped overboard to escape arcest, and after a search threship was restored to the captain. Those arrested by the police were imprisoned, and afterwards released upon the captain's request.

Navat Intelligence.
The U.S. steamer Saranac arrived at Messias May 4, con Naples. The frigate Cumberland sailed on the 5th

re of the Last Ju pleted by Mr. Lookwo elaborated painting, and contain ired figures. The work has attra in Washington City. A cast in plaster of this to be seen at the artist's studio, in the St. Char ing, corner of Broadway and Leonard street. Mr. W. Powell's great painting for the Rotundo of the Capitol Washington is attracting crowds of visiters in the Sout Washington is attracting crowds of visiters in the South ern States, and is highly spoken of by the local pre-wherever it is exhibited. The popularity attained by this work has secured for the artist a large share of pu-lic patronage, and his portraits of the leading literar and political men of France, of which he took a gree number while residing in Paris, have been eagerly some after by picture collectors. The originals of these p-traits are to be seen at the artist's studio, No. 45 E.

THE STRAMFHIP CITY OF GLARGOW.—As the dates received by the steamer from Fayal, are down to the 12th May and nothing had been heard at those islands of the missing ship, the last hope of hearing anything of her that quarter, has vanished, and the painful conviction reluctantly forced upon us that the gallant vessel as every soul on board are buried in the deep ocean. terday was the hundredth day since she sailed f

Iverpool.
The Stranship City of Hartford, which can ashore Little Felkland Island, on her way from this city, got without damage, and arrived at Haritord on Thursday.

THE STRAMMED BLACK WARMOR salled yesterday for HP BLACK WARRIOR sailed yesterday

Havana and Mobile, with 25 passengers.
For Europa.—The steamship Baltic, Capt. Comst leaves to day for Liverpool, and will carry a large r ber of passengers. At noon yesterday she had 220

steamship Clyde, Capt. Anderson, arrived yesterday of her first voyage from Glasgow. She left Greenock on it 20th May, bringing 350 passengers. LAUNCH.—The steamer Potomakia will be launched th

morning at 2 o'clock, from the ship yard of Meas Capes & Allison, at Hoboken. She is intended to p between this city and New Bedford, in connection w the steamer Wanscotta.

Municipal Affairs.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
The Board met last evening, Abram Wanghar, Equesident pro tem., in the chair.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

are respectively vacated.
THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.
The resolution from the Board of Councilmen to appropriate \$6,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was called up, and after several amendments tending to reduce the amount, it was laid on the table.
The matter was subsequently called up, and a vast number of amendments, varying only in a tew dollars each, were proposed, put, amended, lost, and reconsidered.
Ablerman Herrick spoke in favor of concarring with the Councilmen.

each, were proposed, put, amended, tost, and reconsidered. Allerman Hernicx spoke in favor of concarring with the Councilmen.

Alderman Voormes was in favor of appropriating \$3,000 or \$3,500; and, if the Councilmen d.i. sot accept of that, there would be no celebration of the Fourth-of July at the public expense.

Alderman Morr was opposed to the \$6,000 appropriation. On Washington's birthday, the veterans of 1512 were regaled only on sandwiches and cold water; but the champagne purchased for that occasion was freely used for several days afterwards.

An amendment appropriating the sum of \$3,800 was ultimately agreed to, by a vote of 13 to 4.

A. c. muittee of ten was then appointed to act with the Board of Councilmen, to make suitable arrang-ments for the celebration of the lourth of July.

Apenticion was received from Charles Alden, agent of the American Verl-Antique Marble Compuny, to have that Beautiful green and white lined creams that marble introduced for the construction of the use City Hall in the Park. The material is taken from a quarry in Vermoni, and is now obsered for the first time in this country. The quarries are being successfully worked. For building purposes, it is relieved there no explain the first time in this country. The quarries are being successfully worked. For building purposes, it is relieved there no explain the first time in this country. The control of the public which will recommend the first sine in this country. The sparse of the public which will recommend the first sine in this country. The countries are as favorably situated with reference to the quarrying and trunsportation to all martels at could be desired; that the marble is concerned, it never the desired; that the marble is concerned, it needs only to be seen to be admired.

The perition was referred to the apecial committee on building the new City Hall, with Alderman Voorbles acked thereto.

BOARD of COUNCILIEN.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour, Councilman Vermilye, Esq., in the chair. It being third reading night, several bills were taken up, read a third time, and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Street, in favor of paving the Bowery, between Division and Bayard streets, with granite block pavement, was read a third time, and adopted. Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, that alterations be made in the Register's Office, was then

recai a third time, and adopted.

Export of the Committee on Sawers, in favor of having a sawer in Broadway, between Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth streets, was, on bring read a third time, adopted.

Export of the Finance Committee, in favor of paying claims of the New York Juvenile Asylum, was adopted on a third reading.

claims of the committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Fighth avenue, from Fifty fourth to sifty-ninth street, was also adopted.

Report of the same committee, in favor of constructing sewer and basin in Fighth avenue, corner of Twenty-four the street, was also adopted. four the treet, was also adopted.

Report of the same committee, in favor of a sewer is
Mott sireet, from Grand to Houston street, was disposed

Mott sireet, from Grand to Houston street, was disposed of in the same namer.

Report of the same committee, in favor of sewers in Madison street and Madongal street, was disposed of in the same manner.

Report of the committee on Roada, in favor of the opening of Seventy fifth street from Fifth sevenue to the fast river, was adopted; also in favor of opening Seventy third attreet from Third avonue to the East river.

Report of the committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Rank street from the Hudson river to the west sider in Fank street from the Hudson river to the west side of lactory street, was, on receiving the their reading, adopted.

DR ARMOT'S FOUTHAN COLLECTION.

adopted.

DR. ARROT'S DEVITIAN COLLECTION.

Councilman CONDER offered a petition of several persons praying for an appropriation of \$1,500 for the purpose of completing the sum wherewith to purchase Dr. Abbott's collection" of Egyptian antiquities. Referred to the Counciltee on Arts and Sciences.

The Board then adjourned until Monday evening at 6-relock.

Largests.—The Seventeenth ward took its turn yester day, the first day. At the hour for the commencement of buriness, a very large company of applicants were on hand at the Mayor's flice, for in the Seventeenth ward as much if not more liquor is sold than in any other in as much if not more liquor is sold than in any other in the city. Last year between four and five hundred incenses were granted in this ward. At the opening of the board yesterday morning, only three of the six commissioners were present, owing to which wars of the applicants began to entertain serious approhension that they would fare the same as the Sixteenth six deep, believing that the other commissioners were assent from a determination to grant them no papers. At a boart 10 ½ of clots, however, Councilman Pinckney arrived, and all the fears previously entertained were disapated, by the insured late commencement of the work of issuing the desired documents. A great many were refused on the the lear pre-commencement of the work of issuing the desired documents. A great many were refused on the ground of keeping disorderly houses. A large number provide less were licensed, and from appearances the number granted to this ward this year will not so much less than that of last year.

number granted to this ward this year will not be much less than that of last year.

FIRE MASONEY.—At the annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Homerable Internity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, held at 576 Broadway, in the city of New York on the 8th day of June A. L. 3554, the following brethren were duly elected grand officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently installed and proclaim of as such, viz.—

M. W. Joseph D. Evans, N. Y., Grand Master.

M. W. John L. Lewis, Penn Yan, D. G. Master.

M. Y. Imlay M. King, Fort Byron, Senior G. Warden.

W. James H. Mye, Richfield, Junior S. Warden.

W. James H. Austin, N. Y., Grand Secretary.

W. Larles L. Church, N. Y., Grand Tensourer.

W. and Rev. John Gray, L.L.D.

W. and Rev. John Gray, L.L.D.

W. D. H. Van Sice, Grand Torsuivant.

N. Sewall L. Jisk, Grand Tille.

New Orland ton completel by Mr. Henry, Echan, of Const. in pres. 1980.

W. D. H. Van Siee, Grand Pursuivant.

W. Sewall L. Fisk, Grand Tiller.

Naw Greak ups Großerenwa, D. C.—A large classed organ has just been completed by Mr. Henry Erben, of this city, for Christ Church, Georgelown, b. C. Thorewas a public exhibition of it on the afternoon of Thuraday last, which fully sustained the high reputation of the builder, and proving it to be, both in regard to workmanship and quality of tone, an instrument of very superior character. The principal performers of the occasion were Pavid R. Harrison, organist of the Cathedral: Wm. Rerget Grand G. W. Mergan, from London. The playing of M. Mergatt gave great delight to the most critical of the andience, and was admirably calculated to show off the noticence, and was admirably calculated to show off the notice of the instrument to the best advantage. Mr. Berge's performance, also, was very executent, the rapidity and brilliancy of his execution producing the most wonderful effects. The organ has two sets of keys, two occases of people, and tended to show on the streeten, twenty four feet high, sixteen feet, wide, and eight feet deep. We were much delighted with the except of the control of the producing the design of the producing the most wonderful effects. The organ has two sets of keys, two occurses of peoples, and twenty four effects.